SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870. Petitions were presented by several Senators. Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. H.) presented a petition from abe trustees of the Seamans' Fund and Retreat of New-York, asking for Congressional action to secure adequate provisions by the United States or State Government for the support of sick and disabled seamen arriving at the port of New-York.

officers. Passed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHISKY SEIZURE.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.), the resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in San Francisco was taken up.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) favored that a vote upon its subject to a committee, remarking that a vote upon its indefinite postponement would be regarded by some as a test of the newer of the whisky interest.

The subject was then indefinitely postponed upon a division, 50 to 18.

The built to establish a port of delivery at Omaha, Neb., was taken upon in second

The Vice President communicated to the Senate the fact that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

Mr. BOREMAN (Rep., W. Va.) said one of the Senators elect from Virginia, John F. Lewis, was present, and meved that he be qualified.

The credentials of John F. Lewis and John W. Johnson, Senators elect from Virginia, were then read, when Mr. Lewis appeared before the Speaker's desk, and the usual reth of effice was administered by the Chair.

Senators elect from Virginia, were then read, when Mr. Lewis appeared before the Speaker's desk, and the usual outh of office was administered by the Chair.

THE CURRIENCY BILLS.

The Currency bill was then taken up, and Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) reviewed the various propositions suggested by the Senators who had spoken in the discussion. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) believed \$45,000,000 of an increase to be sufficient. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) thought \$65,980,000 would be enough, and the Senator from Massachuetts (Samner) believed \$20,000,000 would be about right. He might pertinently ask each of the Senators why did they stop at these amounts. How did they know these would be all that were necessary? Why not take off all restriction, and let the people waste all the money they wanted to invest in banking! Our currency would not be endangered if care was taken that one class of paper should be retired as fast as another came into use. The objection to this was based upon the supposition that the people would prefer mational notes to bank notes, but the answer to that was that the good sense of the people would

By unanimous consent the following bills

Mr. GILFILLAN (Rep., Penn.)-Requiring National Banks going into liquidation to deposit lawful money in place of their circulating notes, and to take up their

bonds.

Bills were reported and recommitted as follows:

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on
Public Lands—To prevent the further sale of public lands,
except as provided for in the Precomption and Homestead laws, and the laws for disposing of town sites and Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., N. X.) called up the bill, introduced by him yesterday, to amend the Virginia bill by construing the word oath to include affirmations. Fassed.

Resolutions were effered and adopted, as follows:
Mr. MOORE (Rep., N. J.)—Inquiring why harbor master fees, health fees, and State hospital fees are allowed to be collected at the New-York Custom-House, not withstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that such feese were unlawful.

standing the decision of the Supreme Court that such fees were unlawful.

THE FOSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER abnounced the following as the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph bill: Messrs Washburn (Rep., Wis.). Lawrence (Rep., Ohio). Dawes (Rep., Mass.). Davis (Rep., N. Y.). Palmer (Rep., Iowa), Woodward (Dem., Penn.), and Beck (Dem., Ky.).

VINGINIA REPIGESINTATIVES ADMITTED.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) noved that such of the Virginia members as to whose right to seats there was no objection should now be sworn in.

Messrs. Platt, Ridgeway and Milnes thereupon came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Porter, and read, as the ground of his objection, the charges and specifications upon which he (Porter) had been convicted and scatenced to six months' imprisonment; which sentence had been approved by Maj.-Gen. B. F. Entier: that Mr. Porter was convicted of declaring publicly in a tavern at Norfolk that this Government was "a — humburg from beginning to end; that Abraham Lincoln was doing everything he could for his own election, and that this was a rotten, borns, earryng Government from beginning to end."

Mr. PAINE, in answer to Mr. Wood, sent to the Clerk's

ferred with him on the subject.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) asked Mr. Wood whether he was prepared to say that any person should be excluded from membership in the House for having used such lan-

Rusge.

Mt. WOOD said he had no difficulty in answering that question. He did not believe that anybody was fit to sit in the House who considered the Government of the l'inted states a "numbur," or who denounced the Pres ident in such scarrilous terms.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that he had simply wanted to

get the profession of faith.

Mr. WHITTEMORE (Rep., S. C.) asked Mr. Wood (sarcastically) whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with concihation and kindness.

Mr. WOOD—"Yes, but not to give them from seats."

Mr. ELDREDGE—"Not to put them aloneside the gentleman from South Carolina." [Laughter.] "I wish the gentleman from California to tell us what he thinks of such sentiments."

Mr. SARGENT, in reply to Mr. Eldredge, said that he

Mr. SARGENT, in reply to Mr. Eureage, and that he would hazard the opinion that if gentlemen were to be excluded from the House who could be proved to have used such hanguage, the seats on his left (the Democratic did) would be pretty generally vacant. [Laughter.] Mr. WOODWAED (Dem., Penn.) declared (with some excitement) that the assertions of the gentleman from

difornia were slanderous. Mr. PAINE resumed the floor and insisted on the pre-

main question ordered, Mr HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which motion gave him the right to the floor for an hour. He divided his time among members on both sides. An exciting discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. HOLMAN, SMITH (Rep., Orgon), BECK (Dem., Ky.), VOORHIEES (Dem., Ind.), SARGENT (Rep., Cal.), COX (Dem., N. Y.), MAYHAM (Dem., N. Y.), WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), MOGGAN (Dem., Ohio), and ELDREDGE (Dem., Wis.).

The confusion and excitement increased to such an extent that the SFEAKER had to resort to a strennous use of the gavil, and to request members to resume their seasts. Order having been restored,

eth." As to the rank and file of the army having been chiefly Democratic, he agreed with the centleman from Pennsylvania (Woodward), but the soldiers changed very soon. He had himself a body-guard of lel from Fennsylvania, and without a word from him they all voted for Mr. Lincoln except the trumpeter, and he had been courtmartialed that morning for being late in sounding the "reveille." He voted for McClellan. [Langhter.]

Mr. ELDREDGE (Dem., Was), referring to Mr. Butler's quotation as to the joy in heaven over repentant sinners, and he could not help but think that there was no gentleman on the floor of the House who could create such a thrill of Joy in beaven by repenting as the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table by Yeas 135. Nays 5, and Mr. Porter was sworn in as a member from Virginia.

THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIANS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

The following report, from F. N. Blake, U. S. Consul at Hamilton, Canada, on the management of the Indians in British America, was presented.

During the wars between the French and English in Canada, the aborigines were freely employed on both sides; but since the acquisition of the Provinces by Great Britain he Indians have not only kept the peace toward the government under which they live, but have been its faithful allies in war and abstained from violence among themselves. It is now also an established fact that the Indians of Canada have passed through the most critical era of transition from barbarism to civilization; and the assimilation of their habits to those of the white race is so far from threatening their gradual extinction that it is producing results directly opposite.

The official reports of the Government, published in 1869, and many previous years, furnish cautious but deliberate and concurrent testimony to the beneficial progress in the modes of life of the Indians in Ontario and Quebec, the provinces where they are most numerous. One of the most recent evidence as to this will be found in th

have located on farms, the natural result of enjoying substantial habitations, comfortable ciothins, and proper food in sufficient quantities, has been to render epidemics less frequent and less fatal, and to check the ravages of consumption and febrile attacks consequent upon the severe hardships and despondency necessarily experienced when former means of subsistence have been lost, and no others have been gained.

Another prominent reason for an increase instead of a diminution in the number of these Indians is the provision made for adequate medical attendance upon them, by which they, to a considerable extent, escape the sacrifice of life consequent upon contagious and other diseases induced by proximity to our own race. It is the practice of the Governmental Department having the various tribes in charge, to require competent medical practitioners, at periods sufficiently near each other, to make so general a vaccination as to leave little room for fear of the visitations of small-pox, by which formerly whole families were sometimes swept away. From year to year the progress of civilization has long continued to advance. In various parts of the newer regions of Canada, Indians for whose benefit lands have been set apart, are evincing an increased desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming settled, and appreciate the establishment of schools as an additional inducement for occupying permanent homes. Education is prized among them, because, among other results, it tends to lesson the sense of inferiority they feel when in company with whites; and some of the mative tribes have been so anxious to secure its benefits for their children that they have voluntarily taxed themselves for this purpose to such an extent as under other circumstances would seem excessive for their means.

Undoubtedly the desire for education and other favorable indications among the lindians are, in a considerable degree, owing to the clergy who minister among them, as well as to state the laws and inducement in the cir

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., III.), from the Post-Office foundittee, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and asked to have it made a special order.

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., III.)—"I hope it will be put on its easing tops."

passage now."

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.)—"No objection to that."

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.)—"Let us pass it now."

The bill was read. It repeals all laws giving to any officer or department of the Government, or other persons, the right either to send or receive through the mail, free of postage, any letter, document, or other mathable matter. Section 2 provides that the act shall take effect on and after the list of July, 1870.

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., Iii.)—"Let the bill be put on its passage at once, without any speeches."

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Iii.)—"Let that be done."

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he desired to have the bill made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he desired to have the bill made a special order for Tuesday next. Mr. CULLOM—"I said there was no objection to put-ting it on its passage now." Mr. HOLMAN and others—"None whatever." Mr. STEVENSON (Rep., Ohio)—"Let us pass it, and be

Mr. FARNSWORTH-" Very well; the bill is before the fouse. I move the previous question on its passage."
The previous question was seconded.
Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.)—" Does the bill cut off free

wspapers!" Mr. FARNSWORTH-"It does; it 'cuts off' every-

messpacers!

Mr. FARNSWORTH—"It does; it 'cuts off' everything."

Mr. BUTLER—"All right!" [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he wished to say, once for all, that he concurred with his Committee in reporting this bill, but not for the reason given by the Postmaster-General. He did not believe that the Post-Office Department was zoing to make a saving of \$5,000,000 by the abolition of the franking privilege, or anything like it. He did not think that the mails would be carried for much less than they were carried now—there would scarcely be any appreciable difference. There would be some addition to the revenue of the Department; how much he could not say; but not \$5,000,000. The main reason why he was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege was, that he thought the effect would be to abolish the stupendous amount of public printing done by order of Congress. No more heavy books and documents will be sent free through the mail, and therefore they would not be printed. It was generally supposed that members of Congress made a good deal of popularity and respect for themselves by sending books and documents to their constituents. That was a mistake. Take, for instance, the Agricultural Report, the most popular document printed by Congress. Each member had 500 copies for distribution among his constituents. He had, himself, about 25,000 votes, and he did not understand why 24,200 of them should be taxed to supply 800 of them with that book. So it was with every other book printed.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.) inquired whether the bill

other book printed.
Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.) inquired whether the bill
cut off free exchanges of newspapers.
Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it did. It did not require the prepayment of postage on newspapers, but it
did require the payment of postage on all newspapers

		4.7 8.	
Brigge, Boics, Butler (Tenn.).	Haldeman, Johnson, Rerces,	Rogers, Routs, Sherrod,	Wood, Woodward-14
Grian lit.	Ridgway.	Stone.	
mit Nava formante	Eldredge, Fox. Haighl,), Hambleton, Bave, Hong, Hoge, Hopkins, ien B. F. Butler d d by the Associate	Not Notice. Hotchicles. Jones (N. C.) Knapp. Martin. Maynard. McGrance. Milnes. Moore (Ohlo). Moore (Ill.). Mos not appear in d Press. or in the	Peters, Ryon, Shaber, Simpson, Screeney, Fourkess, the list of Yea list of Absence
The second secon	and the first of the second second second second	continued to the Windows	The second secon

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House at 330 o'clock vent into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the Legislative, Ocean, N. Y. MORGAN (Dem., Ohio), and ELDREDGE

The confusion and excitement increased to such an extent that the SPEAKER had to resort to a strenuous seats. Order having been restored,
Mr. WYEFS (Rep., Penh.) called the attention of the Charman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for construct the standardous charge made against the Democratic party by the centleman from California. He had denounced it slanderous at the moment it was uttered, and he repeated it now again. If the Democratic party of the North had not recruited the Army of the Union, the Southern Confederacy would be now an accomplished fact.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep. Mass.) made some remarks in favor of Mr. Porter, saying that the words attered by him were an estimation of in hadrer in an excited positive it in the account of the committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations do not have a committee on the committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for constructed have a new content of the Charman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for constructed have a new content of the Charman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for constructed have a new content and steam-engineering were exhausted. In consequence, an order had been sent out a few days ago to the security and steam-engineering were exhausted. In consequence, an order had been sent out a few days ago to the security and steam-engineering were exhausted. In consequence, an order had been sent out a few days ago to the security and steam-engineering were exhausted. In consequence, an order had been sent out a few days ago to the security and steam-engineering were exhausted. In consequence, an order had been sent out a few days ago to the security and steam-engineering were exhausted. In consequence, an order had been sent out a few days ago to the security and steam-engineering were exhausted. In co

charged with having, with his eyes" open, prostituted his official position to the benefit of the Democratic party, and to the sacrifice of his ownered;; but it would have been more to his taste could be have left the speech to its place before the bar of free and candid critics, to which execution. and to the sacrine of its own creent; but when ever the bar of free and candid critics, to the place before the bar of free and candid critics, to which everything that was said on this floor must ultimately come. So long as the criticism of his speech had been confined to what was contained in the speech itself. It had not been his intention ever to trouble the House, or those who read its proceedings, with anything in regard to it, but when the motives that actuated him in its delivery were deliberately impurned on the floor of the House, there was no alternative left him but to ask its indulcence to the extent which he had indicated; and therefore he would proceed, directly and without further preface, to inquire what occasion he had to make that speech. That speech was delivered upon a bill involving a great public floors, involving immediately, as he thought, and nitimately, certainly, the expenditure of a large sum of public money. He had been charged with the duty, in company with eight other members of the House, of taking care of the public expenditures; and it had been the opinion of that Committee that that was a proper occasion, through one of its members, to express to the House the reasons of its objection to the bill, and it had fallen to his lot to give utterance to those reasons. He had been made the spokesman of the Committee on Appropriations, and, as such, had made the speech that was a proper occasion for it. It had seemed so plain a path of duty to him, that it had never occurred to him that anybody would ever intimate that he had seized an improper occasion for submitting the remarks which he did. But far more important than that was the other inquiry, whether what he had said upon that occasion was true; and he stood today, after more than a week since its delivery, to submit to the judgment of his peers that not only was it a nit season for delivering the speech, but that what he uttered was, in all essential and important particulars, the truth.

Mr. DAWES then proceeded, with the book

mates of the various Departments, and to show that his original statement in regard to the excess of estimates over the appropriations of last year, were in every respect correct.

[It was too much a matter of details and of figures, to attempt a summary of his arguments in that particular.] Passing on from the figures, he said: I shouldipejoice as much as any man at any development going to show how much the people of this country have been relieved of the hurden of taxation by a reduction of expenditure since Andrew Johnson left the Presidential chair. But the question that I was investigating, and the inquiry that I was putting to the country, was whether as between this year and the next year, the tendency of expenditure was upward or downward; and I felt it a duty for me to contribute what was in my power, if I thought I saw that the tendency was upward, to induce these who are responsible in these halls in the administration of the Government to so manage public affairs that the tendency should be downward, not upward.

Now, Sir, figures may be piled upon ficures, "Ossa upon Pelion," mountains high, to show the difference between Andrew Johnson's Administration; but they do not rest upon my shoulders. Broadsides may be freed from that point of view, but the missiles will fall harmless at my feet; for there is nothing that I said that had any reference whatever to the estimates of Andrew Johnson's Administration, or the appropriations and expenditures in his Administration. We have been told that the estimates for last year were made by Mr. Johnson's Administration in a spirit of hostility to the incoming Administration in a spirit of hostility to the incoming Administration by cutting down these estimates were ut down so as to embarrass the incoming Administration, and that in such a fit of economy the estimates were ut down so as to embarrass the incoming Administration, on the Administration in the two items for salaries and contingent expenses for the present year. The excess of estimates over the appr

try, it would tend to encourage trade, and enterprise, and commerce, instead of being a mere waste and useless flummery.

Referring to the suggestions made yesterday by Mr. Butier, that he (Dawes) should have gone to the Departments to inquire into any supposed errors, he was compelled to say just what had transpired, and the country would judge from it whether he had been unfair or unjust. When the estimates were put in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations the Departments were allotted among the nine members of the Committee, and he would say here that the Democratic members of the Committee were as faithful as any of them in the discharge of that duty. With these balances staring them in the face, the members of the Committee were charged with the duty of visiting all the Departments, and seeing where the estimates could be cut down. The Interior Department and the Treasury Department had fallen to his lot. The other Departments were distributed among the other members of the Committee. Eight of the nine members of the Committee had spent the three weeks of heliday in that work, and had been constant visitors at the Departments. He himself had visited, according to the charge imposed upon him, the Interior Department and the Treasury Department, and, when one of the Committee had to go home, he had taken of his hands the War Department. The other members of the Committee had visited every other Department, and portrayed their balances to them, and they had each reported to the Committee had visited every other Department, and portrayed their balances to them, and they had each reported to the Committee had they were sory for the balances but that for that Depart The other memoers of the Committee had vashed every other Department, and portrayed their balances to them, and they had each reported to the Committee that they were sorry for the balances but that for that Department the estimates could not be cut down. It was due to the Secretary of the Interior, to say that while he said it was impossible to cut down the force in his Department, he could curtail expenditures outside, in the hospital for the insane, in the dead and dumb asylum, and in the women's lying-in hospital. (Laughter.) At that same time, when the Secretary of the Interior could not cut down the estimates for his Department, there was a single bureau there that had accumulated \$156,000 and plus, because it had had appropriations from year to year more than it could use; and without saying a word about that surplus, it was asking \$26,000 more, and saying positively to the Committee that it could not curtail one penny.

Mr. Dawes went on to relate like experiences in the

year more than it could use; and without saying a word about that surplus, it was asking \$248,000 more, and saying positively to the Committee that it could not curtail one penny.

Mr. Dawes went on to relate like experiences in the Treasury bepartment, and said: "I went away from the Treasury bepartment, and said: "I went away from the Treasury bepartment discouraged. I took the counsel of influential; entlemen in the party, with this book of estimates under not arm, which has been my constant companion for six weeks, and I was advised to go to the President myself: and I laid these estimates and these balances before him. But, lafter a short pause, and in a tone of sadness; I do not know that I accompaished anything. I do not know but that he has more confidence in my colleague [Butler] than in myself. It may be that he will take my colleague into his bosom and warm him into new life. [Laughter] I know not how that may be, nor can I calcunate what will be the consequences of that resuscitation: [laughter] but I fain would be leve that the President believes me to be his friend; and were I to state the simple truth of what passed between myself and him, so like him, so true to himself, it would be a better vindication of him and of me than anything that can be said. He talked of economy. He said that his influence should be exerted to bring down these estimates. He said that he had made a personal examination of the estimates for the War Department. He knew the estimates of that Department better than others, and he thought that the estimates for the War Department were cut down as low as they could be. After that statement from a man whose polar star in the administration of affairs is economy, I did not think it worth while to appeal from him to the Secretary, who had not been a mouth in his seat, and whose second official act, read from the Clerk's desk here yesterday, is a letter to my colleague, in aid of his assault on the Committee on Appropriations in its efforts to reduce the expenditures. I therefore duty. Can any one tell me what the annual drate on the Treasury for their salaries is I Take the pay of a major, as midway in rank, as an average and multiply that by 500, and you will find that there is paid annually to these supermamerary officers \$1,200,000 as salary. Nobody at the other end of the avenue is responsible for it, and I sabmit whether we ought not to hold up these expenditures before our eyes, so that we may see where we can cut them down. These are but instances coming to us through the administration of the past; but we are responsible unless we apply the pruning-kinice and cut off these expenditures. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that here where I stood was the place, and that it was eminently proper that the Committee on Appropriations should do what it could to arouse a sentiment in the House of Representatives in favor of uniting in every effort of any of the Departments, or any of the executive offices, to cut down those expenditures.

I say that I have maintained the three propositions with which I set out a long time ago in these remarks, that I would show that it was a fitting occasion for me to make that speech; that the speech was true as I made it, and that it was proper that I should make it; and, Ser, in general Mrms. I desire to state that, in this work, the Committee felt, and feels to-day, that It had no hostility to any branch of the Government; and did not, in any regard, desire to or suppose that it was making war on any branch of the Government; and did not, in any regard, desire to or suppose that it was making war on any branch of the Government; so that the country may understand that whatever pledges of reone only have been made shall be redeemed, and so that the propose here in the following may understand that whatever pledges of conomity may understand the lat Mr. Dawes was making the speech the end of the line that Mr. Dawes w

Affairs, reported a bill to reduce the number of officers in the army, which was made the special order to wetche day next.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to amend the law con-stituting eight heurs a day's work for Government mechanics, &c., which was referred. Adjourned.

THE PROPOSED OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

THE PROVISIONS OF MR. WASHBURN'S BILL. Washington, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin to-day presented his bill in the House for the establishment of lines of ocean steamers, which was referred to the Special Committee on American Commerce. The bill proposes to establish four lines of steamers, as follows: The Atlantic Iron Steamship Company, to ply between Boston and Portland in the United States, and Glasgow in Scotland and Liverpool, England, sailing from each of said ports on alternate weeks: the American Iron Steamship Company, to ply between New-York and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, and making weekly trips; the Transatlantic Steamship Company, to ply between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Southampton and Bremen, touching at each port on alternate weeks, and the North and South American and European Iron Steamship Company, to ply between New-Orleans and Hauburg, touching at Antwerp, and between New-Orleans and Rio Janiero, touching at Havana, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and Trinidad in the West Indies, and Para, Pernambuco, and Baltia in Brazil, making semimonthly trips.

The bill names corporators for each company, corporators who are constituted a Board of Commissioners, to even the books for subscription to the stock of the several stablishment of lines of ocean steamers, which was re-

Enco, St. Thomas, and Trinidad in the West Indies, and Paria, Pernambuco, and Bahia in Brazil, making semimonthly trips.

The bill names corporators for each company, corporators who are constituted a Board of Commissioners, to open the books for subscription to the stock of the several companies. The capital stock of each company is fixed at 40,000 shares of \$100,each. No person is allowed to subscribe for more than 100 shares until the books have been opened at least four weeks. As soon as 5,000 shares have been taked and 10 per centum thereon paid into the Treasury, the Board of Commissioners are to convene a meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors, who are authorized to elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract with these lines for the transmission of the United States mails for ten years, and to guarantee the payment to each company of \$600,000 per annun, payable monthly; and in the case of the North and South American and European Company, this amount is to be equally divided between the two lines.

The contract is to be made on the express condition that each company shall proceed immediately to construct in American shippards not less than five first-class iron ships of the most approved model for speed, with the best accommodations for cabin and steerace passengers, of not less than five first-class iron ships of the most approved model for speed, with the best accommodations for cabin and steerace passengers, of not less than five first-class iron ships of the most approved model into war vessels, and the United States is to have the right to take the same for its own use in time of war, or threatened danger, and, when so taken, the Government shall be liable to pay a sum equivalent to a fair interest on the investment and for reasonable wear and tear, and the damage said ships may sustain while in the possession of the United States; but no damage shall be allowed for any interruption of the bosiness of the companies

ITS RESOURCES-CAPACITY OF THE NATIVES-THE FUR SEALS.

Washington, Jan. 27.-In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury as transmitted to that body the report of Capt. Charles Bryant, late Special Agent of the Treasury Department, on the resources and inhabitants of Alaska. The report is very long and elaborate, giving the result of his personal examination of large portions of the Territory, including all the principal islands. He expresses no optimen as to the actual value of the Territory, but describes minutely its characteristics and resources, giving prominence especially to the forests and fisheries, which he thinks may be made the basis of a profitable business. Considerable space is devoted to showing that the natives possess a capacity for labor that will make them, under the direction of a more intelligent race, a valuable auxiliary in clearing the forests and in aiding in all other departments of service incidental to life in a new country.

After giving an interesting account of the habits of the far scals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George Capt. Bryant makes the following recommendations in regard to the preservation of the scals and the protection of the natives in their rights without incurring great expense to the Government:

"The scals can be preserved only by placing it in the interest of the natives to guard them as the source

on the other hand, that if deprived of the benefits of the seal fisheries they would have no means of subsistence. I am of opinion, therefore, that the best method of securing the desired objects is to give to one responsible company the right of purchasing on the islands at proper prices, according to their market value, a stated number of skins—say, for the present, 100,060 annually; in return for which privilege said company shall give security for the payment of a proper tax to the Government, and to provide for the natives by the sale of goods at reasonable fixed prices, or by the gratinitous distribution of supplies when necessary, and also to care for the sick, and maintain schools on the islands for the education of the children."

The report estimates the number of male seals on the island of St. Paul at 100,000, and of the females, 1,000,000. The value of their skins in London is said to be \$3 or \$4 each.

each.

In a supplementary report, dated Jan. 10, 1870, Capt. Bryant shows that the statements of Special Agent Wicker, in regard to the number of skins taken during the past year (in alleged violation of the law) were erroneous and founded on false estimates. It is also stated that Gen. George H. Thomas, when he subsequently visited the tsiands, not only indorsed the action of the military officers in charge, but advised them to allow a still larger number to be taken, as the natives complained to him that their supply for food was insufficient for their comfortable support. The report concludes as follows: It is further stated by Mr. Wicker, that a revenue of \$600,000 may be annually derived from the seal fisheries, but he does not make it clear how this may be accomplished at the present time, when, according to the best authorities, only 100,000 skins should be annually taken, which are worth in market not more than \$5.50 each. Whether Mr. Wicker has charged grave misdemeanors upon honest officers and ex-officers of the Government through malice or ignorance, I do not know; but feeting a consciousness of having faithfully performed my duty in Alaska, and believing that Lieuts, Barnes and Henderson, the officers in charge of the islands, have been unjustly accused, I have deemed it my duty to submit the facts as above stated." In a supplementary report, dated Jan. 10, 1870, Capt.

EXERCISES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 29. Down among the dance-houses of the First Ward stands a large school building, on Greenwich, near Rector-st. This is known as "Grammar School No. 25." Yesterday afternoon the semi-annual distribution of cer Rector-st. This is known as "Grammar School No. 22."
Yesterday afternoon the semi-annual distribution of certificates and prizes to the pupits, in the department for girls, took place in presence of a large assembly of both sexes. Every foot of available space was occupied. Miss Catharine W. White, the Principal, was on hand with her assistants, and the many remarks of the speakers showed that her efforts to build up the school were heartly appreciated by the Commissioners and Trustees.

The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and pictures. Mr. John A. Sullivan conducted the exercises.

After singing, recitations, and readings, the certificates were presented to the most proficent pupils. Mr. Duplgnac delivered a short address, after which Miss Nova Prigoti recited Avondale in a praiseworthy manner. Supernitendent S. S. Kandall congratulated the principal and her pupils on the excellence of their school, and he was greatly rejoiced to find so much talent and intellectual vitality in the lower wards of the city. A number of medals were then presented by the Hon, John Fox, M.C., and the Hon. Edward Hogan, Police Justice. James W. Gerard, esq. expressed himself well pleased with the scholarship of the pupils, and, like the previous speaker, he was surprised and gratified to find the standard of excellence so high. Margin Conners was then introduced by Mr. Sullivan. She recited "The Lost Heis" from Hood, with marvelous skill and judgment as well as feeling. Miss Kay. McKarthy played and sang "Beautiful Bells," and received merited applause from the audience. Mr. William Wood then spoke, after which President Larremore of the Board of Education delivered the closing addresses. Mr. Larremore said that the exhibition testified to the efficiency of the Public School system, and it is the influence of our public schools which will preserve and strengthen the nation. The exercises closed with "Home, Sweet Home."

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Journeymen Plumbers' ball netted about The striking Piano-forte-makers will hold a

At a mass meeting of Cigar-makers last evening, \$100 was voted to the Cincinnati eigar-makers on strike, making in all \$250 sent from this city.

At the meeting of the Carpenters' Union No. last evening, a communication from the Troy Collar irls was read, requesting the members support in pur-using their manufactures.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Assoration of Broostyn has elected the Indowing Board of Officers President, A. T. S. Anderson; Vice-President, M. Kvan; Recording Secretary, J. O'Ffinierty; Franciscal Secretary, J. McKenny; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Todd; Trepstier, W. R. Jamos. A communication, was read from the Space Cherks and Jowelers; Gierks of Brooslyst, asking conjugation in furthering the early closing movement.

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, Hour, Ther. Bar. Wind.

Jan. 27—7 42° 20:16 8.8 W. Jan. 27—6 42° 20:17 N. N.W.

Jan. 21—7 42° 20:16 8.8 W. Jan. 27—6 42° 20:17 N. N.W.

J. 50° 20:14 N. J. 11 40° 20:20 N.

REMARKS.—Morning—Clear from midnight to 8: slightly hazy to 7; hazy at 10 and noot; fogcy at 7; Northern lights from midnight to 5: brilliant from midnight to 12:30. Afternoon—Hazy; very hazy 2:19; slightly cloudy and very hazy 2:10 to sunset. Evening—Very hazy 10 7; overcast and very cloudy 7:30 to 2:40; overcast 10 to 11. Note.—26th, from 11 p. m. to midnight, clear.

In the case of The Brooklyn Oil Refinery against Daniel Brown, a motion for a new trial has been denied by Justice McCunn.

Amity Baptist Church in West Fifty-fourth-st., on "Physi-ology," the lecture being illustrated and explained by means of several charts and a skeleton. The lecturer was frequently applauded. The annual dinner of the Yale Alumni As

sociation of this city takes place at Delmonico's this evening. The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts will preside, and delegations will be present from the associations of several other cities.

eral other cities.

Steinway Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last evening on the occasion of the grand concert given for the benefit of the German Ladies Society for Widows and Orphans. Miss Fanny Jamauschek, Anna Mehig, and Henriette Beebe, and Missirs. Fred. Steins, C. Werner, and Geo. Matzka were the artists. Collector Pleasonton of the Fourth District

The Board of Health will commence their street-eleaning operations to-day, under the direction of Dr. Harris. There are about 35 miles of streets to be cleaned, the gutters washed with hose, and the dirtre moved outside the city limits. One hundred men are to be employed, and about two days will be required to finish the work.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, Prof. Phin discoursed concerning the tempering of steel. His remarks gave rise to a discussion, in which several members took part, among whom were Norman Wlard, Prof. Van der Weyde, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Miller. The discussion was followed by an attempt to explain the philosophy of the "Mirage," by Chas. Boyle. The statements to the effect that District-

The Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, pastor of the

At the opening of the Marine Court, General At the opening of the Marine Court, General Hearne, yesterday morning, the death of the Hon. E. L. Hearne, formerly a Jadge of that Court, was announced by Mr. Campbell, who moved that the Court adjourn as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. The motion was seconded by Mr. Furiong, and responded to by Judge Curtis, the successor of Jadge Hearne upon the Marine Court Bench, whereupon Chief-Justice Alker directed the adjournment of the General Term until Thursday, the 3d of February, at 19 a. m. Yesterday afternoon William Varley, better

Yesterday afternoon William Variey, better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," while intoxicated, amused himself by assaulting several persons on Broadway, and finally smashed a small show case in front of No. 614. Information of the affair having been given to Capt. Walsh of the Fourteenth Precinct, went to the scene of Reddy's exploits, and took the redoubtable outlaw into custody, not without some resistance on the part of the latter. On the way to the station-house "Reddy" broke away and rau into a cellar. He was recaptured, taken to the Tombs, and committed by Alderman Moore. The sixth of the course of free lectures be

The sixth of the course of tree rectifies of-fore the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association was delivered last evening by the Rev. John Hall of the Fifth are, Presbyterian Church. The lecturer declared it to be the duty of every young man to acquaint himself with the progress made and making by the scientific minds of flus world. He reviewed science in many of its branches, and showed that though some of them at first seemed either too abstruse or merely abstract, we de-rived the great blessings of our lives from them. The lecturer related many interesting historical incidents of a scientific character, and threw in occasional elever hits at fashionable ignorance. Dr. Hail was listened to with interest throughout, and was warmly applicated at

The second Arion carnival for 1870 was held, last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and was one of those "sessions of wit and jointy," in which the Germans in general and the Arions in particular at ouce delight and excel. The kleiner rath, which appeared two weeks ago in the role of Sorosis, personated last evening the Geumenical Council, and presented an array of popes and cardinais somewhat more comical than reverend, while the laughable heresies they promulizated would scarcely have edified "Pius No. 9." Hundreds of clown-capped gentlemen, accompanied by troops of merry maids and mirthful matrons, crowded the wine-laden tables, applanded to the echo the spicy but harmless humor of each successive jester, joined with infinite zest in the frequent songs, and prolonged the unrestrained merringut far into the small hours of the morning.

Masser Banco & Merwin, anctioneers, com-

requent songs, and prolonged the unrestrained merriment far into the small hours of the morning.

Messrs. Bangs & Merwin, anctioneers, commenced the sale, on Monday last, at their salesroom, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, of a valuable collection of books, consigned to them directly from Amsterdam. This consignment consisted principally of rare works of theology, history, and the fine arts, but had, in addition, a curious collection of the earliest Hebrew books. Indeed, the collection was such a one as rarely delights the book worshipers of America. A perfect wealth of works of the collection was such a one as rarely delights the book worshipers of America. A perfect wealth of works of the "Fathers of the Church," Roman Catholic theology, Bible prints, and carly printed books, with Gothe type, by eminent divines, and antique Hebrew works, covered the counters in the rooms of the auctioneers. The prices realized were very satisfactory, buyers being present from all parts of the Union to seize upon rare works, making competition very brisk. As a specimen of the works and their prices, below are given a few samples: A Bible published in 1523 brought 86: Martyrology, 1685, a fine copy, with brass angles and clasps, \$8; Novum Testam, 1751, gilt vellum, 81; Bible print, 170, ornamented borders, \$7; Luther's Bible, with great brass clasps, published in 1729, \$13; Albert Durer, 36 wood-cuts, "A History of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ," 1644, brought \$14; Hus (Joannis) Historia et Monumenta, 1508, \$7; Luthen (J. C.) Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus, a fine copy in vellum, published in 1728, brought \$8; Wolffli (Chr.) Opera, 19 volumes, calf uniform, \$8; Majus, Gothic letter, the initials painted in colors, fine and large copy, printed in 1473, brought \$11. Of the Hebrew books, many published in Spain in the fifteenth century, the chief were: Joseph ben Gorion, 1480; Judah ben Jehiel, 1481; Moses of Coucy, 1547; and Mizrachi, published in 1527. The collection, beside these, numbered many hundred others equally as antique and

dropped dead yesterday afternoon, while inspecting a sewer at the corner of Conever and Walcott-sts. The dramatic readings of Mrs. Frances M. Carter at the Chapel of the Packer Institute, last even

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, Charles Cantlach, a liquor dealer, doing business in Mecker-ave. E. D., was held to bail by Commissioner Jones in \$500, for an alleged omission to pay the special tax as a retail liquor dealer. At the meeting of the Kings County U. L. A.

At the incentification of the County of the College of the present year: Col. J. W. Jones, President; Col. Geo. W. Stillwell, Vice-President; Solomon Spitzen, Assistant Vice-President; Thomas Dowse, Recording Secretary; John P. Ducas, Assistant Recording Secretary; Gen. Wm. De Lacy, Corresponding Secretary; Ending Lane, Tree-surer; Wm. Davis, Assistant Treasurer; Geo. Buckridge, Marshai; Henry A. Spear, Herald. The annual meeting of the Graham Institu-

The annual meeting of the Graham Institution for Old Ladios was held yesterday. There are 46 inhates in the institution. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year as \$13,218 43; expenditures, \$10,433 58; on hand, \$2,724 85. The following named ladies were elected managers for 1870: Mesdames D. Jonnson, Lacy Thompson, J. R. St. John, Hosea Webster, T. Polmenus, Jr., D. M. Stone, N. Burchard, Wm. C. Bowers, J. J. Heriman, R. P. Buck, D. Gookin, A. M. White, Peter Duryea, A. Frank, J. D. Hurlbut, J. Ogden, W. Sandford, C. Whiting, W. H. Hazard, D. Fairbanks, S. B. Gregory, J. M. Miner, E. Merrill, J. B. Johnson, J. A. Dayton, A. S. Barnes, W. C. Dunton, C. W. Godard, C. Hammill, D. W. Fish, William C. Brush, Miss Duryea, Mesdames H. C. Bowen, J. S. Utter, D. J. Hardenberg, W. J. Muller, N. F. Enyard, J. A. Van Dyke, G. W. Wright, D. W. Hasbronek, E. Rowe, L. P. K. Stockton, F. Summers, Seymour Fletcher, Hockendyl, Randall H. Green, and Miss Hayseley. FLUSHING.-The funeral of A. G. Silliman, for

twenty years Justice of the Peace of Flushing, took place restential at a p. m. The services were held at M. Georgie's Spiscopal Church. The Rev. Carpenter Smith presched the sermon. There was a very large

ered his lecture. The Moscie Man of America," to the congregation the Dutch Reformed Church, on Wednesday evening, being the four in a regular course of lectures. There was a very large and estimate audience, who seemed to enjoy and appreciate the efforts of the lecture audience, who seemed to enjoy and appreciate the efforts of the isoctaret.

GREENPORT, L. I.—The following persons have been elected as officers of Montank Lodge, No. 353 L. O. of G. T., Greenport:
The Rev. E. Stratton, W. C. T., Genile Skinner, W. V. T., Greenport:
L. Clark, L. W. S., Gettrude Binchky, W. A. S., J. W. Presiton, F. S., A. Clark, W. T., G. H. Case, W. M., Ida Garenn, W. D. M., R. A. Hawkins, W. J. G., Edwin Rowland, W. G. G., Amire Skinner, R. H. S., Amire Adams, L. H. S. After the election of the affects a boundful collation asserted.

FISHKILL.-Revival meetings are continued at

NEWBURGH.—The Horse Thief Detecting Society NEWBURGH.—The Horse Thief Detecting Society, at their amount pressing, element the following samed officers: B. K. Johnston, President C. Gibbert Passies: Koerrelary Law, B. Drekson, President and a large monder of ratios. On Number a valuable lorse and a agon, on soil by Mr. Jan. Borran, was science, but these electricies as of inself passion of the first hat he abundance his simular and escaped to the woods. Of the case of the impact declares those states were science for alleged toler bins of the laterance has remain in sinfa you. Strong efforts are being inside to have it referred to Cohertor Shreens of this District for settlement. Other reteris entirely free of ice, and sathing and steam vessels are passing up and dumn. On constraining activity prevails at the docks. All the larges are being repaired for the Natural Science of the similar constraints. The Sammagnak' paper with a set to be calleged to similar their constraints. The manifestation of the colleged to admit the their resent and The Samfangang of everywhere a secondary on the Theorem Samfang of everywhere is constraint and The National Saffang of the colleged to another the constraint on the first property of the samfang of the particle of the samfang of the samfan

tracts for the grading are already inquired after by residents along the line. The roots will be that surveyed under Engineer Bartlett's survictoralence last Sammer... One of the prominent electrics of this city was mitative. In the dark, on Turesty religit, while entering the grounds of one of his particular, for a proving burglar, and narrowing exactly enough handling from the excited propertor. The two are most follows freight, and among the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the place, and the affair causes much merriment.

NEWARK .- Work was resumed yesterday on the

WOMAN'S FRIEND.-Pyle's "O. K." SOAP. PAPERS, TWINPS, THREADS, AND CORDAGE,

SQUIRE & LANDER, 97 Fulton-st., New-York, is the best place to her reliable Watches, fine Diamanda, chains January, and Silven Warn. Diamonds a specially. ARREST OF A QUEENS COUNTY CONSTABLE.

Dennis Carll, a constable of the town of Flushing, has been arrested for a misdemeanor. The warrant was issued on Wednesday by Police Justice Provost of Whitestone, and the arrest was made by a village Marshal. The following is the case as stated by the accused: Having arrested and confined a drunken solder, he informed Justice Silliman of Flushing overenty deceased) the same evening. The Justice was nawell at the time, and instructed the officer to release the solder in the morning, and "charge him crough to pay for the trouble." Consequently on the following morning he released the solder, receiving 55. As Justice Silliman a now Idead. Carll has no means of proving what passed between himself and the decease. Justice Quarterman of Finshing has been relained by the defense. The trends of the accused are highly indiguant, and claim that the Police Justice has no Jurisdiction in the case whatever. On the other side the prosecution seem determined to ventilate he matter. They deny that Justice Silliman was even consulted, much less that he authorized Carll to collective before releasing the prisoner. They further state hat the prisoner had been without food on the day of his arrest, and clamored for a crumb of bread and a drink of water; that late at night, honger and thirst becoming almost unendurable, he succeeded in attracting the attention of some boys, who climbed up to the window of the cell, and appeased his thirst with water from an old healerthe, the specific particular the matter is causing a great commotion in the town. vost of Whitestone, and the arrest was made by a village

The "strikers" had a meeting yesterday morning at Washington Hall, Jersey City, at which they morning at Washington Hall, Jersey City, at which they formally declared the Association dissolved. At the meeting the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Beave, Master Mechanic, and solicit terms from him, reported that that gentleman could give them no answer than be saw the authorities of the road. These Mr. Brown consulted yesterday, but was not instructed to take on any of the men who voluntarily left their work. The Company say that since the men did not choose to abide by the rules of the Company, the Company would ently have men who would. The meeting understood this reply to be a refusal to take back the old hands. The men as now scattered, each looking out for himself, to find a job where he can. There was a crowd round the shop st quitting time last night; also, a large force of police, about 50 men, under Chief Fewler. The workers marched in a body to the ferry, the police forming a guard remain. in a body to the ferry, the police forming a guard rout them. A few noisy women squalled at the workers a they passed. There was no other demonstration.

THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE-THE LAST OF IT

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

from Hobelten, close at Post-Office at 11 m. Steamship Weser, from Hobelten, close at Post-Office at 11 m. Steamship and at 4 s. m. A Supplementary Mail for paid letters only, made up to Blower Pier, and closes at 15 p. m. Mails for Havana, &c., per steamship Rapidan, from Pier Sa & S. R., close at the General Post-Office at 2 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Virginia, Thomas, Liverpool Jas. 12 under and pass.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Salled, ships Remington, for Liverpool, Manul and Melen for Sidner.

WILMINGTON, S. C., Jan. 27.—Cleared, steamship Empire for New-York, Palmon, Baltimore, bark Clear, Monteviden, Propose for New-York, Palmon, Baltimore, bark Clear, Monteviden, Savanyan, Jan. 27.—Ship Nine, Liverpool; harks John E. Chue, Sapua in Grander, Narragusent, Harver, achr. E. B. Everman, Jankson ville; steamship Herman Livingston, New York.

DISANTERS.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, COR. MURRAY-ST., N. V.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of

UNION WASHING MACHINE & WRINGER —Proved to be the best in the market, also, WARD'S AND SC MANGLES, for ironing plan clothes without heat, does the work an quicker and better than the flatinon. J. WARD & Co., M. Carriso St., N.Y. Writagers repaired. Send for circular. USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS. BROSE BLOCK

and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

Superior to all others.

RUSHTON'S, 10 Astor House.

No more of those cubeb those ZERO REFRIGERATOR-First Premium, A. GO to MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, No. 947 Broadway, near Twenty third at. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the standard works, and allow choose he glish, French, and Scotch stationers.

WINTER CLOTHING

25 to 50 per cent less than actual cost, at the

SPECIAL SALE. DEVLIN & CO., 521 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE,

N. Y. A. Co.

587 BROADWAY.

ce and secure your compous. Compous nearly exhaused
Buy your shares today.

Borses, Carringes, dr.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES a specifity of the competition. A fine continue at the competition of the continue at the